

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 22:21:54 ON 16 MAY 2004
L1 2 S FERRIC SULFATE/CN OR FERRIC SUBSULFATE/CN
L2 1 S ALUMINUM CHLORIDE/CN
L3 2 S ALUMINUM AMMONIUM SULFATE/CN

FILE 'CAPLUS, WPIDS, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 22:23:33 ON
16 MAY 2004

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 22:23:44 ON 16 MAY 2004
SET SMARTSELECT ON
L4 SEL L1 1- CHEM : 17 TERMS
SET SMARTSELECT OFF

FILE 'CAPLUS, WPIDS, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 22:23:46 ON
16 MAY 2004
L5 10534 S L4/BI

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 22:24:51 ON 16 MAY 2004
SET SMARTSELECT ON
L6 SEL L2 1- CHEM : 15 TERMS
SET SMARTSELECT OFF

FILE 'CAPLUS, WPIDS, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 22:24:52 ON
16 MAY 2004
L7 70163 S L6/BI

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 22:25:13 ON 16 MAY 2004
SET SMARTSELECT ON
L8 SEL L3 1- CHEM : 19 TERMS
SET SMARTSELECT OFF

FILE 'CAPLUS, WPIDS, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 22:25:14 ON
16 MAY 2004
L9 11341 S L8/BI
L10 40 S L5 AND L7 AND L9
L11 15 S L10 AND (ROC OR ORC OR CELLULOS?)
L12 12 DUP REM L11 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

← Broad cellulose search
(i.e. not just oxidized
Regenerated cell.)

=> d que

L1 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY FERRIC SULFATE/CN OR FERRIC SUBSULFATE/CN
L2 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ALUMINUM CHLORIDE/CN
L3 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ALUMINUM AMMONIUM SULFATE/CN
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L5 10534 SEA L4/BI
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L12 12 DUP REM L11 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-12 bib ab

L12 ANSWER 1 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1
AN 2003:922612 CAPLUS
DN 139:386489
TI Bleeding control and healing aid compositions and methods of use
IN Prevendar, Terence
PA USA
SO U.S., 5 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 6652840	B1	20031125	US 2002-72772	20020208
PRAI	US 2001-270379P	P	20010221		

AB A compn. is disclosed which has been shown to stop or control bleeding and seal open small blood vessels while accelerating the healing process of abraded oral "gum" and other "skin" (epithelial) tissues. The compn. is preferably in the form of a paste which promotes ease of application and use of the compn. A variety of instruments can be used in application and cleanup of the compn. showing versatile unparalleled friendly usage. The compn. preferably comprises **aluminum chloride, ferric sulfate** (subsulfate), regenerated oxidized **cellulose, aluminum ammonium sulfate**, absorbable gelatin and a solvent. The compn. has many dental and medical procedure applications. Following tooth or root extn. the compn. of the invention was placed over the optionally packed socket with gauze pressure to form a "bandage" with a suture. Healing time was reduced by four days. Patient experienced little discomfort and insignificant bleeding.

RE.CNT 17 THERE ARE 17 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L12 ANSWER 2 OF 12 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2002:275099 USPATFULL
TI Package of sheet-type patches
IN Ishida, Koichi, Tokyo, JAPAN
PA Kao Corporation, Tokyo, JAPAN (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 6467621 B1 20021022
WO 9923012 19990514
AI US 1999-331579 19990826 (9)
WO 1998-JP4927 19981030
19990826 PCT 371 date
PRAI JP 1997-314600 19971031
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Luong, Shian
LREP Oblon, Spivak, McClelland, Maier & Neustadt, P.C.
CLMN Number of Claims: 5
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 6 Drawing Figure(s); 5 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 535

AB The present invention relates to a package of sheet-type patches (1) which are applied to the face, and to a method for producing the same. In the invention, sheet-type patches (1) each comprising a pack agent layer (13) formed on a substrate (12) and covered with a liner layer (14) are packaged in a package pouch (19) in which said sheet-type patches (1) are fixed onto the inner surface of the package pouch (19) via their liner layer (14). The sheet-type patches (1) can be fixed onto the inner surface of the package pouch (19) by means of an adhesive or electrostatic force. According to the invention, the process of

producing sheet-type patches (1) and packaging them is much simplified, and the production efficiency in the process is much improved. In the package of sheet-type patches (1) of the invention, the patches do neither move nor adhere to each other.

L12 ANSWER 3 OF 12 USPATFULL on STN

AN 1999:160144 USPATFULL

TI Viscous carrier compositions, including gels, formed with an organic liquid carrier, a layered material: polymer complex, and a di-, and/or tri-valent cation

IN Tsipursky, Semeon, Lincolnwood, IL, United States
Dolinko, Vladimir, Libertyville, IL, United States
Psihogios, Vasiliki, Elk Grove Village, IL, United States
Beall, Gary W., McHenry, IL, United States

PA Amcol International Corporation, Arlington Heights, IL, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 5998528 19991207

AI US 1998-17421 19980202 (9)

RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-525416, filed on 8 Sep 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5721306 And Ser. No. US 1996-637092, filed on 2 May 1996, now patented, Pat. No. US 5760121 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 525416 Ser. No. Ser. No. US 1995-488264, filed on 7 Jun 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5552469 And Ser. No. US 1995-488263, filed on 7 Jun 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5698624, said Ser. No. US 525416 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 488264 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 488263 Ser. No. Ser. No. US 1995-480080, filed on 7 Jun 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5578672 And Ser. No. US 488263

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Seidleck, James J.; Assistant Examiner: Rajguru, U. K.

LREP Marshall, O'Toole, Gerstein, Murray & Borun

CLMN Number of Claims: 90

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 19 Drawing Figure(s); 18 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 3224

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Intercalates formed by contacting the layer material, e.g., a phyllosilicate, with an intercalant to sorb or intercalate the between adjacent platelets of the layered material. Sufficient intercalant polymer is sorbed between adjacent platelets to expand the adjacent platelets at least about 5 .ANG. (as measured after water removal to 5% by weight water), up to about 100 .ANG. and preferably in the range of about 10-45 .ANG., so that the intercalate easily can be exfoliated into individual platelets. A monovalent, divalent and/or trivalent cation is added to the intercalating composition, or after intercalation for surprising increases in viscosity. The intercalated complex is combined with an organic liquid into an unexpectedly viscous carrier material, for delivery of the carrier material, or for delivery of an active compound, e.g., a pharmaceutical, or cosmetic, or lubricant, e.g., food grade lubricants dissolved or dispersed in the carrier material. Alternatively, the intercalated complex can be exfoliated prior to combination with the organic liquid.

L12 ANSWER 4 OF 12 USPATFULL on STN

AN 1998:98615 USPATFULL

TI Ruminant feed additive composition containing novel phosphoric acid-amino acid composite salt and water-soluble high-molecular substance

IN Ikeda, Toru, Kawasaki, Japan
Yukawa, Toshihide, Kawasaki, Japan

PA Ajinomoto Co., Inc., Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)

PI US 5795585 19980818

AI US 1996-777052 19961230 (8)

PRAI JP 1995-343163 19951228
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Levy, Neil S.
LREP Oblon, Spivak, McClelland, Maier & Neustadt, P.C.
CLMN Number of Claims: 13
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 954

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A ruminant feed additive composition comprises a phosphoric acid-amino acid composite salt and a water-insoluble salt of a polyvalent-metal-sensitive water-soluble high-molecular weight substance. The composite salt contains a basic amino acid, an alkaline-earth metal and phosphoric acid, and is insoluble in neutral or alkaline aqueous solution, but is soluble in acidic aqueous solution.

L12 ANSWER 5 OF 12 USPATFULL on STN

AN 1998:65434 USPATFULL

TI Phosphoric acid-amino acid-polyvalent metal composite salt and ruminant feed additive composition

IN Hijiya, Toyoto, Kawasaki, Japan
Ikeda, Toru, Kawasaki, Japan
Mori, Kenichi, Kawasaki, Japan
Yukawa, Toshihide, Kawasaki, Japan
Takemoto, Tadashi, Kawasaki, Japan
Kamada, Hajime, Kawasaki, Japan

PA Ajinomoto Co., Inc., Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)

PI US 5763657 19980609
WO 9724314 19970710

AI US 1997-894703 19970828 (8)
WO 1996-JP3420 19961121
19970828 PCT 371 date
19970828 PCT 102(e) date

PRAI JP 1995-343165 19951228
JP 1996-235309 19960905

DT Utility
FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Geist, Gary; Assistant Examiner: Keys, Rosalynd

LREP Oblon, Spivak, McClelland, Maier & Neustadt, P.C.

CLMN Number of Claims: 21

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN No Drawings

LN.CNT 1535

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present specification discloses a ruminant feed additive composition which contains as an active ingredient a phosphoric acid-amino acid-polyvalent metal composite salt (final composite salt) which is insoluble in neutral or alkaline water and is soluble in acidic water and which can be obtained by treating a composite salt composed of a basic amino acid, magnesium and phosphoric acid with a salt of a divalent or trivalent (polyvalent) metal other than magnesium, or by treating the above-mentioned composite salt with the polyvalent metal salt and a condensed phosphoric acid component (alone) or the condensed phosphoric acid component and a phosphoric acid component (in combination), this composition taking the form of a powder or granules. The above-mentioned final composite salt can exhibit the excellent stability to neutral or slightly acidic water, namely, the low solubility therein in comparison with the intermediate composite salt, and it can have both the excellent insolubility of the basic amino acid in a rumen of a ruminant and the excellent elution thereof in an abomasum and lower digestive organs.

L12 ANSWER 6 OF 12 USPATFULL on STN

AN 1998:44921 USPATFULL
TI Ruminant feed additive composition containing novel phosphoric
acid-amino acid-polyvalent metal composite salt and gastric antacid
IN Ikeda, Toru, Kawasaki, Japan
Yukawa, Toshihide, Kawasaki, Japan
Kobayashi, Hisamine, Kawasaki, Japan
Sato, Hiroyuki, Kawasaki, Japan
Kitamura, Nobuyoshi, Kawasaki, Japan
PA Ajinomoto Co., Inc., Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5744178 19980428
AI US 1996-774362 19961227 (8)
PRAI JP 1995-341250 19951227
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Paden, Carolyn
LREP Oblon, Spivak, McClelland, Maier & Neustadt, P.C.
CLMN Number of Claims: 21
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1539

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A ruminant feed additive composition in the form of a powder or granules comprises as active ingredients a gastric antacid, a phosphoric acid-amino acid-polyvalent metal composite salt and optionally a water-insoluble salt of a polyvalent metal-sensitive water-soluble high-molecular weight substance. The phosphoric acid-amino acid-polyvalent metal composite salt is composed of a phosphoric acid such as orthophosphoric acid, a polyphosphoric acid or a metaphosphoric acid, a basic amino acid such as lysine or methionine, an alkaline earth metal such as calcium or magnesium and, optionally, a polyvalent metal such as aluminum.

L12 ANSWER 7 OF 12 USPATFULL on STN

AN 94:82343 USPATFULL
TI Method of production of polyvinyl chloride resin for paste processing
IN Nishina, Masaaki, Yokohama, Japan
Ozaki, Osamu, Himi, Japan
PA Nippon Zeon Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5349049 19940920
AI US 1993-40192 19930331 (8)
PRAI JP 1992-105770 19920331
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Schofer, Joseph L.; Assistant Examiner: Weber, Tom
LREP Millen, White, Zelano & Branigan
CLMN Number of Claims: 16
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 630

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A method of production of polyvinyl chloride resin for paste processing comprises recovering in 98% or more the polyvinyl chloride resin from an aqueous dispersion of the polyvinyl chloride resin for paste processing as aggregates by adding an organic fluid which is at most barely soluble in water and does not dissolve or swell the polyvinyl chloride resin to the aqueous dispersion in the presence of an aggregating agent, followed by separating the aggregated polyvinyl chloride resin particles from the aqueous phase of the aqueous dispersion. By the addition of the aggregating agent, dispersion of the resin particles into a medium is improved, fluidity of a sol thereof and the physical properties of molded articles formed therefrom are improved and blocking during the drying process is prevented.

L12 ANSWER 8 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1990:25649 CAPLUS
 DN 112:25649
 TI Poultice containing ionomers in the carrier
 IN Kusano, Takashi; Ishisone, Hiroyuki; Ozeki, Iwao
 PA Horiuchi Itaro Co., Ltd., Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 01029306	A2	19890131	JP 1987-185508	19870727
PRAI	JP 1987-185508		19870727		

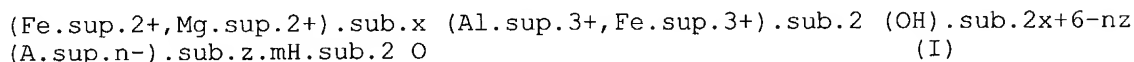
AB A water-contg. poultice is prepd. by applying a paste contg. water-sol. polymer and a pharmaceutical to the surface of cloth contg. a water-sol. metal salt which produces a metallic ionomer upon reacting with the polymer. The leaking and oozing of the paste through the poultice compn. are prevented in this formulation. Thus, a paste was prepd. consisting of kaolin 10, poly(Na acrylate) 4, CM cellulose 2, a carboxyvinyl polymer 0.3, concd. glycerin 30, gelatins 3, Na aluminate metasilicate 0.1, Me salicylate 1, dl-camphor 1, l-menthol 0.5, thymol 0.1, and H2O 48 parts by wt. This paste (209) was applied to the surface (140 cm2) of cloth contg. AlK(SO4)2.

L12 ANSWER 9 OF 12 USPATFULL on STN

AN 86:71459 USPATFULL
 TI Hydrothermally treated product of compound having hydrotalcite-like crystal structure composition thereof, and use thereof
 IN Miyata, Shigeo, Takamatsu, Japan
 Anabuki, Hitoshi, Takamatsu, Japan
 PA Kyowa Chemical Industry Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
 PI US 4629626 19861216
 AI US 1984-625244 19840627 (6)
 DCD 20001115
 PRAI JP 1983-114364 19830627
 DT Utility
 FS Granted
 EXNAM Primary Examiner: Waddell, Frederick E.
 LREP Sherman and Shalloway
 CLMN Number of Claims: 12
 ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
 DRWN 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
 LN.CNT 823

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A hydrothermally treated product useful for treating an iron deficiency of a compound having a hydrotalcite-like crystal structure and represented by the following formula (I)

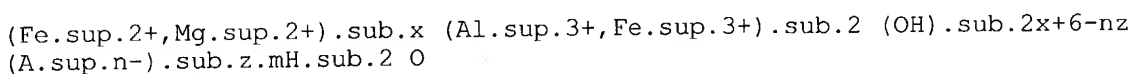


wherein A^{sup.n-} represents an anion having a valence of n, Mg^{sup.2+} is within the range of 0.1 to req. Mg^{sup.2+} < x, Fe^{sup.3+} is within the range of 0.1 to req. Fe^{sup.3+} < 2, x is a number represented by 1.1 to req. x < 20, z is a number represented by 0 < z < 3, and m is a number represented by 0.1 to req. m < 20, the product being formed by the thermal treatment of the compound of formula (I) at a temperature of about 100.degree. C. to about 200.degree. C. in an aqueous medium.

L12 ANSWER 10 OF 12 USPATFULL on STN

AN 83:53427 USPATFULL
 TI Composition and method for treating iron deficiency syndrome
 IN Anabuki, Hitoshi, Takamatsu, Japan

Miyata, Shigeo, Takamatsu, Japan
PA Kyowa Chemical Industry C. Ltd., Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 4415555 19831115
AI US 1982-359126 19820317 (6)
PRAI JP 1981-41723 19810324
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Robinson, Douglas W.
LREP Sherman & Shalloway
CLMN Number of Claims: 18
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 634
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A composition for treating an iron deficiency disease, composed of (1)
an amount, effective for treating said disease, of a compound having a
hydrotalcite-like crystal structure and represented by the following
formula



wherein $\text{A}^{\text{sup.}n-}$ represents an anion having a valence of n , $\text{Mg}^{\text{sup.}2+}$ is within the range of $0.1 \text{ to } 0.9$, $\text{Fe}^{\text{sup.}3+}$ is within the range of $0.1 \text{ to } 0.9$, x is a number represented by $1 \text{ to } 20$, z is a number represented by $0 < z < 3$, and m is a number represented by $0.1 \text{ to } 0.9$, and (2) a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent or carrier, and a method for treating an iron deficiency disease, which comprises orally administering an amount, effective for treating said disease, of the compound represented by the aforesaid formula.

L12 ANSWER 11 OF 12 USPATFULL on STN
AN 79:36568 USPATFULL
TI Styptic composition
IN Brown, Robert, 3249 Greenfield Dr., Marietta, GA, United States 30067
Setloff, Jerome, 6851 Roswell Rd., Apt. A 14, Atlanta, GA, United States 30328
PI US 4166108 19790828
AI US 1977-825853 19770818 (5)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1977-764405, filed on 31 Jan 1977, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Moyer, Donald B.
LREP Burns, Doane, Swecker & Mathis
CLMN Number of Claims: 12
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1,11,12
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 374
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB An improved styptic composition which effectively curtails bleeding while administering a soothing sensation on the injured area. The styptic composition is in the form of a stable lotion or cream having the following general formula:

- (1) from about 2% to about 12% by weight of a long chain fatty acid;
- (2) from about 0.4% to about 3.5% by weight of a wax filler;
- (3) from about 1% to about 10% by weight of polyethylene glycol stearate;
- (4) from about 1% to about 5% by weight of polyethylene glycol sorbitan

beeswax; and,

(5) from about 0.5% to about 25% by weight of an acidic metallic salt,

(6) the balance being water.

Optionally, from about 1% to about 4% by weight of glycerin may be added as a humectant.

Any conventional antiseptic may also be added to the composition.

The styptic composition may be packaged in any convenient form including jars, bottles, tubes, pump applicators, aerosol canisters and can also be impregnated into pre-packaged bandages.

L12 ANSWER 12 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AN 1976:410053 CAPLUS

DN 85:10053

TI Waste water purification

IN Hoeltgen, James B.; Humphrey, Harold E. B.

PA Kelmik, Inc., USA

SO U.S., 8 pp.

CODEN: USXXAM

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 3928195	A	19751223	US 1974-512614	19741007
PRAI	US 1972-317798		19721222		

AB Human waste sludge, paper mill lagoon sludge, and biol. and chem. pharmaceutical sludges were purified in presence of sol. aluminates, silicates, and sol. cation sources. Thus, 100 ml of human waste sludge having PO42- 3300, NH4+ 390, and BOD 100,000-400,000 ppm was stirred at 200 rpm and pH >5.5 with Na aluminate [1302-42-7] 265, Na silicate [1344-09-8] 261, and CaCl2 200 mg and filtered to give an effluent having PO42- 0, NH4+ 100, and BOD 100 ppm.

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(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 22:21:42 ON 16 MAY 2004)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 22:21:54 ON 16 MAY 2004

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L2 1 S ALUMINUM CHLORIDE/CN
L3 2 S ALUMINUM AMMONIUM SULFATE/CN

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FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 22:23:44 ON 16 MAY 2004

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L5 10534 S L4/BI

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 22:24:51 ON 16 MAY 2004

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L6 SEL L2 1- CHEM : 15 TERMS
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FILE 'CAPLUS, WPIDS, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 22:24:52 ON
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L7 70163 S L6/BI

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L8 SEL L3 1- CHEM : 19 TERMS
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L12 12 DUP REM L11 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 2-5 11 bib ab kwic

L12 ANSWER 2 OF 12 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2002:275099 USPATFULL
TI Package of sheet-type patches
IN Ishida, Koichi, Tokyo, JAPAN
PA Kao Corporation, Tokyo, JAPAN (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 6467621 B1 20021022

WO 9923012 19990514
AI US 1999-331579 19990826 (9)
WO 1998-JP4927 19981030
19990826 PCT 371 date

PRAI JP 1997-314600 19971031
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Luong, Shian
LREP Oblon, Spivak, McClelland, Maier & Neustadt, P.C.
CLMN Number of Claims: 5
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 6 Drawing Figure(s); 5 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 535

AB The present invention relates to a package of sheet-type patches (1) which are applied to the face, and to a method for producing the same. In the invention, sheet-type patches (1) each comprising a pack agent layer (13) formed on a substrate (12) and covered with a liner layer (14) are packaged in a package pouch (19) in which said sheet-type patches (1) are fixed onto the inner surface of the package pouch (19) via their liner layer (14). The sheet-type patches (1) can be fixed onto the inner surface of the package pouch (19) by means of an adhesive or electrostatic force. According to the invention, the process of producing sheet-type patches (1) and packaging them is much simplified, and the production efficiency in the process is much improved. In the package of sheet-type patches (1) of the invention, the patches do neither move nor adhere to each other.

DETD . . . metals and containing water, oily components and others; film-forming compounds such as polyvinyl alcohol, polyvinyl pyrrolidone, polyvinyl acetate emulsion, carboxymethyl cellulose, along with a vehicle of an inorganic powder of kaolin, talc, bentonite, titanium dioxide, zinc oxide and the like.

DETD . . . metal salts used as the crosslinking agents for the water-soluble polymer compounds, which include, for example, calcium chloride, magnesium chloride, aluminium chloride, potash alum, ammonium alum, iron alum, aluminum sulfate, ferric sulfate, magnesium sulfate and the like.

L12 ANSWER 3 OF 12 USPATFULL on STN

AN 1999:160144 USPATFULL

TI Viscous carrier compositions, including gels, formed with an organic liquid carrier, a layered material: polymer complex, and a di-, and/or tri-valent cation

IN Tsipursky, Semeon, Lincolnwood, IL, United States
Dolinko, Vladimir, Libertyville, IL, United States
Psihogios, Vasiliki, Elk Grove Village, IL, United States
Beall, Gary W., McHenry, IL, United States

PA Amcol International Corporation, Arlington Heights, IL, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 5998528 19991207

AI US 1998-17421 19980202 (9)

RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-525416, filed on 8 Sep 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5721306 And Ser. No. US 1996-637092, filed on 2 May 1996, now patented, Pat. No. US 5760121 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 525416 Ser. No. Ser. No. US 1995-488264, filed on 7 Jun 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5552469 And Ser. No. US 1995-488263, filed on 7 Jun 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5698624, said Ser. No. US 525416 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 488264 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 488263 Ser. No. Ser. No. US 1995-480080, filed on 7 Jun 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5578672 And Ser. No. US 488263

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Seidleck, James J.; Assistant Examiner: Rajguru, U. K.

LREP Marshall, O'Toole, Gerstein, Murray & Borun

CLMN Number of Claims: 90

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 19 Drawing Figure(s); 18 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 3224

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Intercalates formed by contacting the layer material, e.g., a phyllosilicate, with an intercalant to sorb or intercalate the between adjacent platelets of the layered material. Sufficient intercalant polymer is sorbed between adjacent platelets to expand the adjacent platelets at least about 5 .ANG. (as measured after water removal to 5% by weight water), up to about 100 .ANG. and preferably in the range of about 10-45 .ANG., so that the intercalate easily can be exfoliated into individual platelets. A monovalent, divalent and/or trivalent cation is added to the intercalating composition, or after intercalation for surprising increases in viscosity. The intercalated complex is combined with an organic liquid into an unexpectedly viscous carrier material, for delivery of the carrier material, or for delivery of an active compound, e.g., a pharmaceutical, or cosmetic, or lubricant, e.g., food grade lubricants dissolved or dispersed in the carrier material. Alternatively, the intercalated complex can be exfoliated prior to combination with the organic liquid.

DETD

Aluminum

Aluminum acetate oxide

Aluminum ammonium sulfate

Aluminum antimonide

Aluminum arsenide

Aluminum boride

Aluminum bromide

Aluminum n-butoxide

Aluminum sec-butoxide

Aluminum sec-butoxide stearate

Aluminum t-butoxide

Aluminum carbide

Aluminum chloride

Aluminum di(sec-butoxide)acetoacetic ester chelate

Aluminum di(isopropoxide)acetoacetic

ester chelate
 Aluminum fluoride
 Aluminum hydroxide
 Aluminum iodide
 Aluminum isopropoxide
 Aluminum metaphosphate
 Aluminum molybdenum. . .
 DETD . . . perchlorate
 Iron (III) perchlorate
 Iron (III) phosphate
 Iron phosphide
 Iron (III) pyrophosphate
 Iron (II) selenide
 Iron silicide
 Iron (II) sulfate
 Iron (III) sulfate
 Iron (II) sulfide
 Iron (IV) sulfide
 Iron telluride
 Iron (II) tetrafluoroborate
 Iron (III) meso-tetraphenylporphine, chlorine tree
 Iron (II) titanium oxide
 . . . hexacyanoferrate (III)
 Potassium trioxalatoferrate (III)
 (R)-(S)-PPFA
 Sodium hexafluoroiron (III)
 Sodium iron oxide
 Sodium pentacyanonitrosylferrate (II)
 Strontium dodecairon nonadecaoxide
 Tetraethylammonium(.mu.oxo)bis(trichloroferrate
 (III))
 Tris(ethylenediamine)**iron (III) sulfate**
 Vinylferrocene
 Zinc iron oxide
 Lead
 Diphenyllead dichloride
 Hexaphenyldilead
 Lead (II) acetate
 Lead (IV) acetate
 Lead (II) bromide
 Lead (II) carbonate

 DETD . . . other metal salts of olefin/maleic acid copolymers; sodium
 polymethacrylate; sodium polystyrene sulfonate; sodium
 styrene/acrylate/PEG-10 dimaleate copolymer; water-soluble esters and
 ethers of **cellulose**; sodium styrene/PEG-10
 maleate/nonoxynol-10 maleate/acrylate copolymer;
 starch/acrylate/acrylamide copolymers; styrene/acrylamide copolymer;
 styrene/acrylate/ammonium methacrylate copolymer; styrene/maleic
 anhydride copolymer; styrene/PVO copolymer; sucrose benzoate/sucrose
 acetate. . .
 DETD . . . zinc-neomycin sulfate-hydrocortisone, chloramphenicol,
 methylbenzethonium chloride, and erythromycin and the like;
 antiparasitics, such as lindane; deodorants, such as chlorophyllin
 copper complex, **aluminum chloride, aluminum**
chloride hexahydrate, and methylbenzethonium chloride;
 essentially all dermatologicals, like acne preparations, such as benzoyl
 peroxide, erythromycin-benzoyl peroxide, clindamycin phosphate,
 5,7-dichloro-8-hydroxyquinoline, and. . .

 L12 ANSWER 4 OF 12 USPATFULL on STN
 AN 1998:98615 USPATFULL
 TI Ruminant feed additive composition containing novel phosphoric
 acid-amino acid composite salt and water-soluble high-molecular

substance
 IN Ikeda, Toru, Kawasaki, Japan
 Yukawa, Toshihide, Kawasaki, Japan
 PA Ajinomoto Co., Inc., Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
 PI US 5795585 19980818
 AI US 1996-777052 19961230 (8)
 PRAI JP 1995-343163 19951228
 DT Utility
 FS Granted
 EXNAM Primary Examiner: Levy, Neil S.
 LREP Oblon, Spivak, McClelland, Maier & Neustadt, P.C.
 CLMN Number of Claims: 13
 ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
 DRWN No Drawings
 LN.CNT 954

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A ruminant feed additive composition comprises a phosphoric acid-amino acid composite salt and a water-insoluble salt of a polyvalent-metal-sensitive water-soluble high-molecular weight substance. The composite salt contains a basic amino acid, an alkaline-earth metal and phosphoric acid, and is insoluble in neutral or alkaline aqueous solution, but is soluble in acidic aqueous solution.

SUMM . . . high-molecular weight substances and proteins. Examples of the polysaccharides having the carboxyl group include alginic acid, gellan gum, pectin, carboxymethyl **cellulose** and carboxymethyl starch. Examples of the high-molecular weight substances include polyacrylic acid and/or a copolymer of polyacrylic acid, and polymethacrylic. . .

SUMM . . . the polyvalent metal ion other than magnesium is used. Specific examples thereof include aqueous solutions of aluminum salts such as **aluminum chloride**, polyaluminum chloride, aluminum sulfate, **ammonium alum** and potassium alum; aqueous solutions or aqueous dispersions of calcium salts such as calcium chloride, calcium sulfate, calcium hydroxide and calcium nitrate; aqueous solutions of iron salts such as ferrous chloride, ferric chloride, ferrous sulfate, **ferric sulfate**, potassium iron sulfate and ammonium iron sulfate; and aqueous solutions or aqueous dispersions of zinc salts such as zinc chloride, . . .

SUMM . . . water-soluble binders and hydrophobic binders. Specific examples of the water-soluble binders include water-soluble polysaccharides such as a starch, a carboxymethyl **cellulose** salt, an alginate, hydroxypropyl **cellulose** and a starch glycolic acid salt; water-soluble proteins such as casein sodium, gelatin and soybean protein; saccharides such as molasses, . . . vegetable fats and oils; nonionic surfactants such as glycerin monostearate; and semi-synthetic resins and synthetic high-molecular substances such as acetyl **cellulose**, polyvinyl acetate, ester gum and a coumarone resin.

SUMM . . . of alkaline-earth metals, talc, clay, bentonite and fine silica; and organic substances such as paraffin wax, polyethylene powder, pulp powder, **cellulose** powder and xanthone.

DETD . . . the solid material was separated from the mixed solution through filtration, 300 ml of water and 3.0 g of carboxymethyl **cellulose** sodium salt were added. These were mixed well, and the mixture was dried to obtain from 252 g to 241 g of each of desired compositions-1 to -3 comprising the composite salt and carboxymethyl **cellulose** calcium salt.

DETD . . . the intermediate starting composite salt-7 obtained in Example 7 were mixed with 1,000 ml of water, and 30 g of **ammonium aluminum sulfate** (burnt alum) were added. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 hours. After the solid material was separated. . .

DETD . . . rumen in
 adminis-
 tering small

amount
 Elution into
 100% 100%
 100% 100% 100% 100%
 100%
 abomasum

Composition No.				
	8-1	8-2	8-3	9-4
*1	carboxymethyl carboxymethyl carboxymethyl calcium cellulose Ca salt cellulose Ca cellulose Ca alginate salt salt			
Lysine content	46.0	18.1	17.0	18.4
Mg content	7.4	14.7	15.0	15.7
Polyvalent metal other	Ca	Ca	Ca	Ca
than.				
DETD	Two-hundred grams of composition-1 comprising the composite salt and carboxymethyl cellulose calcium salt as obtained in Example 8 were mixed with 150 g of a hardened soybean oil. Then, the mixture.			
CLM	What is claimed is: . . . calcium salt, an aluminum salt, a zinc salt and an iron salt of alginic acid, carrageenan, gellan gum, pectin, carboxymethyl cellulose , carboxymethyl starch, polyacrylic acid, a polyacrylic acid copolymer, polymethacrylic acid, a polymethacrylic acid copolymer, soybean protein or casein, and (ii). . . . polymeric substance is at least one member selected from the group consisting of alginic acid, carrageenan, gellan gum, pectin, carboxymethyl cellulose , carboxymethyl starch, polyacrylic acid, a polyacrylic acid copolymer, polymethacrylic acid, a polymethacrylic acid copolymer, soybean protein or casein, and drying. . . . polymeric substance is at least one member selected from the group consisting of alginic acid, carrageenan, gellan gum, pectin, carboxymethyl cellulose , carboxymethyl starch, polyacrylic acid, a polyacrylic acid copolymer, polymethacrylic acid, a polymethacrylic acid copolymer, soybean protein or casein, and contacting.			
L12	ANSWER 5 OF 12 USPATFULL on STN			
AN	1998:65434 USPATFULL			
TI	Phosphoric acid-amino acid-polyvalent metal composite salt and ruminant feed additive composition			
IN	Hijiya, Toyoto, Kawasaki, Japan Ikeda, Toru, Kawasaki, Japan Mori, Kenichi, Kawasaki, Japan Yukawa, Toshihide, Kawasaki, Japan Takemoto, Tadashi, Kawasaki, Japan Kamada, Hajime, Kawasaki, Japan			
PA	Ajinomoto Co., Inc., Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)			
PI	US 5763657 19980609 WO 9724314 19970710			
AI	US 1997-894703 19970828 (8) WO 1996-JP3420 19961121			

19970828 PCT 371 date
19970828 PCT 102(e) date

PRAI JP 1995-343165 19951228
JP 1996-235309 19960905
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Geist, Gary; Assistant Examiner: Keys, Rosalynd
LREP Oblon, Spivak, McClelland, Maier & Neustadt, P.C.
CLMN Number of Claims: 21
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1535

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present specification discloses a ruminant feed additive composition which contains as an active ingredient a phosphoric acid-amino acid-polyvalent metal composite salt (final composite salt) which is insoluble in neutral or alkaline water and is soluble in acidic water and which can be obtained by treating a composite salt composed of a basic amino acid, magnesium and phosphoric acid with a salt of a divalent or trivalent (polyvalent) metal other than magnesium, or by treating the above-mentioned composite salt with the polyvalent metal salt and a condensed phosphoric acid component (alone) or the condensed phosphoric acid component and a phosphoric acid component (in combination), this composition taking the form of a powder or granules. The above-mentioned final composite salt can exhibit the excellent stability to neutral or slightly acidic water, namely, the low solubility therein in comparison with the intermediate composite salt, and it can have both the excellent insolubility of the basic amino acid in a rumen of a ruminant and the excellent elution thereof in an abomasum and lower digestive organs.

SUMM . . . solution, of the polyvalent metal ion other than magnesium. Specific examples thereof include aqueous solutions of aluminum salts such as **aluminum chloride**, polyaluminum chloride, ammonium sulfate, **ammonium alum** and potassium alum; aqueous solutions or aqueous dispersions of calcium salts such as calcium chloride, calcium sulfate, calcium hydroxide and calcium nitrate; aqueous solutions of iron salts such as ferrous chloride, ferric chloride, ferrous sulfate, **ferric sulfate**, potassium iron sulfate and ammonium iron sulfate; and aqueous solutions or aqueous dispersions of zinc salts such as zinc chloride, . . .

SUMM Specific examples of the substance of the divalent or trivalent (polyvalent) metal other than magnesium include aluminum salts such as **aluminum chloride**, polyaluminum chloride, aluminum sulfate, **ammonium alum** and potassium alum; calcium salts or hydroxides such as calcium chloride, calcium sulfate, calcium hydroxide and calcium nitrate; iron salts such as ferrous chloride, ferric chloride, ferrous sulfate, **ferric sulfate**, potassium iron sulfate and ammonium iron sulfate; and zinc salts such as zinc chloride and ammonium zinc chloride; and zinc. . .

SUMM . . . water-soluble binders and hydrophobic binders. Specific examples of the water-soluble binders include water-soluble polysaccharides such as a starch, a carboxymethyl **cellulose** salt, an alginate, hydroxypropyl **cellulose** and a starch glycolic acid salt; water-soluble proteins such as casein sodium, gelatin and soybean protein; saccharides such as molasses, . . . vegetable fats and oils; nonionic surfactants such as glycerin monostearate; and semi-synthetic resins and synthetic high-molecular substances such as acetyl **cellulose**, polyvinyl acetate, ester gum and a coumarone resin.

SUMM . . . of alkaline-earth metals, talc, bentonite, clay and fine silica; and organic substances such as paraffin wax, polyethylene powder, pulp powder, **cellulose** powder and xanthone.

DETD . . . the intermediate composite salt VII obtained in Example 7 were mixed with 1,000 ml of water, and 30 g of **ammonium**

aluminum sulfate (burnt alum) were added thereto. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 hours. The solid material was separated. . . .

DETD the dry polyvalent metal final composite salt (final composite salt) obtained in Example 25 were kneaded with a 2-% carboxymethyl **cellulose** sodium salt aqueous solution. The mixture was then extruded using a disc pelletizer having a bore diameter of 1.5 mm, . . .

L12 ANSWER 11 OF 12 USPATFULL on STN

AN 79:36568 USPATFULL

TI Styptic composition

IN Brown, Robert, 3249 Greenfield Dr., Marietta, GA, United States 30067
Setloff, Jerome, 6851 Roswell Rd., Apt. A 14, Atlanta, GA, United States 30328

PI US 4166108 19790828

AI US 1977-825853 19770818 (5)

RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1977-764405, filed on 31 Jan 1977, now abandoned

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Moyer, Donald B.

LREP Burns, Doane, Swecker & Mathis

CLMN Number of Claims: 12

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1,11,12

DRWN No Drawings

LN.CNT 374

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB An improved styptic composition which effectively curtails bleeding while administering a soothing sensation on the injured area. The styptic composition is in the form of a stable lotion or cream having the following general formula:

(1) from about 2% to about 12% by weight of a long chain fatty acid;

(2) from about 0.4% to about 3.5% by weight of a wax filler;

(3) from about 1% to about 10% by weight of polyethylene glycol stearate;

(4) from about 1% to about 5% by weight of polyethylene glycol sorbitan beeswax; and,

(5) from about 0.5% to about 25% by weight of an acidic metallic salt,

(6) the balance being water.

Optionally, from about 1% to about 4% by weight of glycerin may be added as a humectant.

Any conventional antiseptic may also be added to the composition.

The styptic composition may be packaged in any convenient form including jars, bottles, tubes, pump applicators, aerosol canisters and can also be impregnated into pre-packaged bandages.

SUMM gels which contain a variety of metallic salts in combination with a high molecular weight of polyvinyl alcohol and methyl **cellulose**. See, for example, U.S. Pat. No. 3,856,941. While highly acid salts are employed, the patent does not disclose the formation. . . .

SUMM dibasic salt as in the case of aluminum potassium sulfate. The preferred salts are those having aluminum contained therein, particularly **aluminum ammonium sulfate**, aluminum potassium sulfate and, as the most preferred acidic metallic

salt, aluminum sulfate. Combinations of salts may also be employed.. .

CLM What is claimed is:

- . . . (5) from about 0.5% to about 25% by weight of an acidic metallic salt selected from the group consisting of **aluminum chloride**, aluminum sulfate, aluminum chlorohydrate, aluminum amonium sulfate, aluminum potassium sulfate, zinc chloride, zinc sulfate, zinc chlorohydrate, ferric chloride, **ferric sulfate**, ferric chlorohydrate and combinations thereof, said acidic metallic salt being characterized by possessing a degree of acidity sufficient to stanch. . . .
- . . . claim 1, wherein the acidic metallic salt is selected from the group consisting of aluminum sulfate, aluminum potassium sulfate and **aluminum ammonium sulfate**.